

1912 VACATION NUMBERS. II.

CALIFORNIA ~~STATE~~ BOARD OF HEALTH.

California, Dept. of Public Health
MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. 8

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No. 1

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THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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REGULAR MEETINGS

The meetings of the California State Board of Health are held regularly the first Saturday of each month, but the quarterly meetings required by law to be held at the Capitol of the State are ordinarily designated as January, April, July, and October.

By courtesy of the University of California the Food and Drug Laboratory and the Hygienic Laboratory are located in University buildings at Berkeley, California.

Address all general communications to the

SECRETARY, Sacramento, California.

Original

JULY BULLETIN.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION FOR JUNE, 1912.

JOHN F. LEINEN, Director.

Executive Division.

The reports of the divisions of this bureau for the month of June constitute a summary of activities essentially similar to those outlined in the May bulletin. With the opening of the summer vacation season the correspondence and administrative work relative to summer resorts and mountain industrial camps has greatly increased.

Summary of Office Work.

Items.	Total.	No. of Subjects.	Adminis- tration.	Mor- bidity.	Infor- mation Bureau.	Miscel- laneous.
Letters received -----	2,250	174	800	480	460	510
Letters sent -----	2,325	172	710	495	768	352
Circular letters sent -----	312	1	-----	312	-----	-----
Report blanks sent -----	1,775	8	146	1,479	150	-----
Reports received -----	1,240	15	140	852	248	-----
Press clippings, bulletins and newspapers received -----	2,100	29	240	1,066	794	-----
Accounts audited -----	146	-----	21	-----	125	-----
Estimates approved, items -----	152	-----	22	-----	130	-----
Checks issued -----	65	-----	36	-----	29	-----
Miscellaneous letters, advising local health officers and communities -----	115	2	40	70	5	-----

Morbidity Report for June, 1912.

Disease.	Cases.	Places.
Smallpox -----	111	18
Scarlet fever -----	49	25
Diphtheria -----	91	15
Mumps -----	53	8
Pneumonia -----	27	7
Measles -----	181	24
Tuberculosis -----	214	17
Typhoid -----	83	15
Poliomyelitis -----	27	7
Whooping-cough -----	75	18
Chicken pox -----	101	6
Malaria -----	4	2
Influenza -----	1	1
Syphilis -----	5	3
Gonorrhœa -----	6	4
Erysipelas -----	12	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis -----	1	1
Glanders -----	1	1
Trachoma -----	1	1
Impetigo -----	1	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever -----	1	1
Hookworm -----	18	1
Rabies -----	1	1
Totals -----	1,064	181

Defective

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR JUNE.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, Director.

In addition to the routine work of the divisions of this bureau some new work was done for the tuberculosis commission report and a general advance made upon the special tabulations required for the biennial report. The results of this work will appear in special publications at a later date.

June and July Statistical Summaries.

Owing to the fact that vital statistic records are held by local officials until the fifth of each month and require three weeks to a month of tabulation work after being received by this bureau, the statistics of any given month can not be published until the issue of the second succeeding month, *i e.*, the June statistics will be found in the August bulletin and the July statistics will be found in the September number.

Statistical Tables for May, 1912.

State Totals and Annual Rates.—The following table shows for California as a whole the birth, death, and marriage totals for the current and preceding months in comparison with those for the corresponding months of a year ago, as well as the annual rates per 1,000 population represented by the totals for the current and preceding months. The rates are based on an estimated midyear population of 2,579,874 for California in 1912, the estimate having been made by the Census Bureau method with slight modifications.

Birth, Death, and Marriage Totals, with Annual Rates per 1,000 Population for Current and Preceding Months, for California: May.

Month.	MONTHLY TOTAL.		Annual rate per 1,000 population: 1912.
	1912.	1911.	
May—			
Births -----	3,181	2,894	14.3
Deaths -----	3,028	2,888	13.8
Marriages -----	2,323	2,087	10.6
April—			
Births -----	3,180	2,799	15.0
Deaths -----	3,038	2,666	14.4
Marriages -----	2,365	1,997	11.2

The birth, death, and marriage totals for May, as for preceding months, were much greater in 1912 than in 1911, the increase in birth registration being specially notable.

County Totals.—The first table which follows below shows the monthly birth, death, and marriage totals for the principal counties of the State, the list being limited to counties having a population of at least 25,000 according to the Federal Census of 1910. Totals are also shown for San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), as well as for Los Angeles and Orange counties together.

City Totals.—The second of the following tables gives the birth and death totals for the principal freeholders' charter cities, the list including all chartered cities with a census population of at least 15,000 in 1910. The totals are given likewise for San Francisco in comparison

with Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, the three cities adjoining one another on the east shore of San Francisco Bay, as well as for Los Angeles in comparison with neighboring chartered cities (Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona, and Santa Monica).

Birth, Death, and Marriage Totals, for Principal Counties: May.

County.	May, 1912.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
California -----	3,181	3,028	2,323
Counties of more than 25,000 population (1910):-----			
Alameda -----	327	310	191
Butte -----	49	39	32
Contra Costa -----	36	31	19
Fresno -----	107	80	62
Humboldt -----	62	32	37
Kern -----	47	50	34
Los Angeles -----	851	711	565
Marin -----	13	11	133
Orange -----	72	45	98
Riverside -----	63	43	60
Sacramento -----	84	97	90
San Bernardino -----	68	83	53
San Diego -----	85	113	83
San Francisco -----	550	535	368
San Joaquin -----	47	104	50
San Mateo -----	27	23	28
Santa Barbara -----	33	32	20
Santa Clara -----	116	130	64
Santa Cruz -----	23	24	25
Solano -----	36	24	11
Sonoma -----	54	77	30
Tulare -----	45	37	28
Selected groups:			
San Francisco -----	953	910	739
Los Angeles -----	923	756	663

Birth and Death Totals, for Principal Cities: May.

City.	May, 1912.	
	Births.	Deaths.
Freeholders' charter cities -----	2,024	1,788
Cities of more than 15,000 population (1910):		
Alameda -----	27	25
Berkeley -----	56	32
Fresno -----	50	24
Long Beach -----	23	20
Los Angeles -----	619	451
Oakland -----	220	187
Pasadena -----	43	38
Riverside -----	31	18
Sacramento -----	64	87
San Diego -----	64	86
San Francisco -----	550	535
San Jose -----	49	45
Stockton -----	21	52
Selected groups:		
San Francisco -----	550	535
Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley -----	303	244
Total, Bay cities -----	853	779
Los Angeles -----	619	451
Neighboring cities -----	97	78
Totals -----	716	529

Causes of Death.—The following table shows the classification of deaths in California for the current month, in comparison with the preceding month:

Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths for Current and Preceding Months, for California: May.

Cause of death.	Deaths: May.	Proportion per 1,000.	
		May.	April.
ALL CAUSES -----	3,028	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever -----	30	9.9	8.2
Malarial fever -----	8	2.6	1.3
Smallpox -----			0.3
Measles -----	17	5.6	6.9
Scarlet fever -----	3	1.0	1.0
Whooping-cough -----	15	5.0	5.9
Diphtheria and croup -----	10	3.3	4.9
Influenza -----	9	3.0	5.6
Other epidemic diseases -----	14	4.6	4.0
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	427	141.0	126.1
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	76	25.1	25.0
Cancer -----	212	70.0	62.5
Other general organs -----	141	46.6	51.7
Meningitis -----	22	7.3	12.8
Other diseases of nervous system -----	254	83.9	76.7
Diseases of circulatory system -----	529	174.7	174.8
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	188	62.1	85.3
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	57	18.8	24.4
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	63	20.8	12.5
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	27	8.9	7.2
Other diseases of digestive system -----	155	51.2	54.6
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	196	64.7	61.6
Childbirth -----	25	8.3	10.9
Diseases of early infancy -----	105	34.7	39.8
Suicide -----	77	25.4	24.4
Other violence -----	226	74.6	72.1
All other causes -----	142	46.9	39.5

In May there were 529 deaths, or 17.5 per cent of all, from diseases of the circulatory system, and 503, or 16.6 per cent, from various forms of tuberculosis. Heart disease thus led tuberculosis somewhat.

Other notable causes of death were: Violence, 303; diseases of the nervous system, 276; diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems, each 245; cancer, 212; Bright's disease and nephritis, 196, and epidemic diseases, 106.

The deaths from epidemic diseases were as follows: Typhoid fever, 30; measles, 17; whooping-cough, 15; diphtheria and croup, 10; and all other epidemic diseases, 34.

The deaths from the three leading epidemic diseases reported for the month were distributed by counties as follows:

Typhoid fever.		Measles.		Whooping-cough.	
Alameda -----	2	Alameda -----	2	Alameda -----	3
Fresno -----	1	Butte -----	1	Fresno -----	1
Humboldt -----	1	Contra Costa -----	1	Los Angeles -----	5
Imperial -----	2	El Dorado -----	1	San Diego -----	1
Kern -----	3	Fresno -----	1	San Francisco -----	2
Kings -----	1	Sacramento -----	1	Santa Clara -----	1
Los Angeles -----	6	San Diego -----	2	Stanislaus -----	1
Napa -----	1	San Francisco -----	2	Yuba -----	1
Orange -----	1	San Joaquin -----	1		
San Bernardino -----	2	San Luis Obispo -----	1	Total -----	15
San Diego -----	2	Santa Clara -----	3		
San Francisco -----	2	Sonoma -----	1		
San Joaquin -----	1				
San Luis Obispo -----	1	Total -----	17		
Santa Clara -----	1				
Siskiyou -----	1				
Sonoma -----	1				
Stanislaus -----	1				
Total -----	30				

Geographic Divisions.—The following table presents data for geographic divisions, including the metropolitan area, or San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), in comparison with the rural counties of Northern and Central California:

Deaths from Main Classes of Diseases, for Geographic Divisions: May.

Geographic division.	DEATHS: MAY.										
	All causes-----	Epidemic diseases-----	Tuberculosis (all forms)-----	Cancer-----	Diseases of nervous system-----	Diseases of circulatory system-----	Diseases of respiratory system-----	Diseases of digestive system-----	Bright's disease and nephritis-----	Violence-----	All other causes-----
THE STATE -----	3,028	106	503	212	276	529	245	245	196	303	413
Northern California -----	323	22	42	16	25	65	21	28	18	44	42
Coast counties -----	185	10	28	10	18	40	13	17	10	18	21
Interior counties -----	138	12	14	6	7	25	8	11	8	26	21
Central California -----	1,638	51	246	116	150	323	138	139	110	156	209
San Francisco -----	535	10	74	35	49	125	42	45	39	51	65
Other bay counties -----	375	14	56	33	36	76	35	31	20	27	47
Coast counties -----	212	8	27	19	20	38	18	13	14	26	29
Interior counties -----	516	19	89	29	45	84	43	50	37	52	68
Southern California -----	1,067	33	215	80	101	141	86	78	68	103	162
Los Angeles -----	711	20	144	60	63	96	59	53	46	56	114
Other counties -----	356	13	71	20	38	45	27	25	22	47	48
Northern and Central California -----	1,961	73	288	132	175	388	159	167	128	200	251
Metropolitan area -----	910	24	130	68	85	201	77	76	59	78	112
Rural counties -----	1,051	49	158	64	90	187	82	91	69	122	139

Sex and Age Periods.—The proportion of the sexes among the 3,028 decedents in May was: Male, 1,898, or 62.7 per cent; and female, 1,130, or 37.3 per cent.

The following table shows the age distribution, by numbers and per cents, of deaths classified by sex:

Deaths Classified by Sex and Age Periods, with Per Cents by Age Periods, for California: May.

Age period.	Deaths.			Per cent.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
ALL AGES -----	3,028	1,898	1,130	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year -----	309	171	138	10.2	9.0	12.2
1 to 4 years -----	117	61	56	3.8	3.2	4.9
5 to 14 years -----	87	51	36	2.9	2.7	3.2
15 to 24 years -----	205	117	88	6.8	6.2	7.8
25 to 34 years -----	318	236	82	10.5	12.4	7.3
35 to 44 years -----	329	214	115	10.9	11.3	10.2
45 to 54 years -----	381	271	110	12.6	14.3	9.7
55 to 64 years -----	374	232	142	12.3	12.2	12.6
65 years and over -----	908	545	363	30.0	28.7	32.1

This table shows that relatively more females than males died at under 1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 14 years, 15 to 24 years, 55 to 64 years, and at 65 years and over. In the age periods from 25 to 54 years, however, there were relatively more deaths among men than among women, generally speaking. That is, death comes to men mainly during years of active mature life, but takes females especially in infancy, childhood, and youth, as well as toward the period of old age.

Occupations.—The table below gives, for deaths 15 years and over, the number of men and women for whom some occupation was reported in contrast with those for whom no gainful occupation was shown:

Deaths 15 Years and Over Classified by Sex and Occupation, with Per Cents by Sex, for California: May.

	Deaths.			Per cent male.	Per cent female.
	Total.	Male.	Female.		
15 years and over -----	2,515	1,615	900	64.2	35.8
Occupations reported -----	1,508	1,415	93	93.8	6.2
No gainful occupation -----	1,007	200	807	19.9	80.1

Of the 1,508 decedents for whom occupations were reported the males numbered 1,415, or 93.8 per cent, and the females only 93, or 6.2 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of male decedents 15 years and over, engaged in the main kinds of occupation:

Deaths of Males 15 Years and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, Classified by Kind of Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: May.

Kind of occupation.	Males 15 years and over.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.
ALL OCCUPATIONS -----	1,415	100.0
Professional -----	79	5.6
Clerical and official -----	107	7.6
Mercantile and trading -----	117	8.3
Public entertainment -----	27	1.9
Personal service, police and military -----	33	2.3
Laboring and servant -----	323	22.8
Manufacturing and mechanical industry -----	272	19.2
Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor -----	446	31.5
All other occupations -----	11	0.8

Of the 1,415 male decedents for whom occupations were reported 446, or 31.5 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits; 272, or 19.2 per cent, in manufacturing and mechanical industry; 323, or 22.8 per cent, in laboring and servant work; and altogether 374, or 26.5 per cent, in professional, clerical and official, mercantile and trading, and all other occupations.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR JUNE.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Director.

Lectures on Public Health.

During the month of June two illustrated lectures were arranged for by the Director of the Laboratory and were given at the University of California before the summer session and the public. On June 25th, Dr. T. C. McCleave, president of the California Association of Medical Milk Commissions, spoke on "Milk in Relation to Public Health," and on June 27th, Dr. Creighton Wellman, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, and Preventive Medicine in Tulane University, lectured on "The Spread of Disease by Insects." The audiences were large and attentive. These talks began a series of eleven lectures intended to give the public a clearer vision in public health matters.

An Addition to the Staff.

It is with pleasure that the appointment of Dr. J. C. Geiger by the State Board of Health to the position of Chief Bacteriologist in the State Hygienic Laboratory is announced. Dr. Geiger comes from Tulane University, New Orleans, where he has been studying preventive medicine under Dr. Creighton Wellman.

Division of Biological Examinations.

Summary of Examinations Made in the California State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of June, 1912.

Condition suspected.	Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive.	Total.
Main Laboratory at Berkeley:				
Anthrax -----		1		1
Diphtheria -----	35	19		54
Gonococcus infection -----	6	3		9
Hookworm -----		1		1
Malaria -----	1	7		8
Plague -----		1		1
Rabies -----	12	5	3	20
Tuberculosis -----	7	19		26
Typhoid -----	5	22		27
Water pollution -----	1	6		7
Miscellaneous -----	1	2		3
				157
Northern Branch at Sacramento:				
Diphtheria -----		1		1
Malaria -----		1		1
Tuberculosis -----	1	2		3
Typhoid -----	2	3	1	6
				11
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno:				
Diphtheria -----	1	3	2	6
Malaria -----		1		1
Tuberculosis -----		5		5
Typhoid -----		3		3
				15
Southern Branch at Los Angeles:				
Diphtheria -----	6	5	1	12
Typhoid -----	3	2	2	7
				19
Total number of examinations -----				202

Division of Preventive Therapeutics.

Pasteur Treatment for the Prevention of Rabies by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of June, 1912.

	Treatment commenced.	Treatment completed.
Main Laboratory at Berkeley -----	3	8
Northern Branch at Sacramento -----	2	1
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno -----	0	0
Southern Branch at Los Angeles -----	0	0
Laboratory of Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	1	0
Laboratory of San Francisco Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	12	23
Laboratory of Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	2
	18	34

Bureau of the Hygienic Laboratory.*Participation in Instruction in Public Health During June, 1912.***Main Laboratory at Berkeley:**

Bacteriological instruction outfits sent out.....	2
Bacteriological instruction outfits in use.....	23
Exhibits loaned from Hygienic Museum, sent out.....	0
Exhibits loaned from Hygienic Museum, in use.....	2
Number of models or other pieces of apparatus in above exhibits.....	9
Lectures or talks by the Director.....	3

Division of Epidemiological Investigations.*Epidemiological Investigations During June, 1912.***Main Laboratory at Berkeley:**

Special Investigations by the Director.....	2
Investigation of a third case of human rabies in San Francisco.	
Investigation of a suspected case of plague in a rat in San Francisco.	

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR JUNE, 1912.

MYER E. JAFFA, Director.

Owing to the demand for the text of new Food Inspection Decisions, the space available in this issue is devoted to Decisions Nos. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146.

The Food Inspection Decisions printed herewith have been published since the last Monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health has been issued. Special attention is called to F. I. D. 144, concerning canned foods. Notice is also directed to Decision 145 with reference to the bleaching of oats and barley. In other words, the material should be truthfully labeled when put on the market. For germinating properties any grains "processed" or "purified" should not be used, as stated in the decision: the germinating properties may be seriously impaired.

Food Inspection Decision 141.**THE LABELING OF MARASCHINO AND MARASCHINO CHERRIES.**

The question of the proper labeling of the products designated as "Maraschino Cherries," "Cherries in Maraschino," "Bigarreau au Marasquin," etc., has been presented to the Board for consideration; and after due investigation and examination of the evidence secured, the Board is of the opinion that the term "Maraschino Cherries" should be applied only to the marasca cherries preserved in maraschino.

Maraschino is a liqueur or cordial prepared by process of fermentation and distillation from the marasca cherry, a small variety of the European wild cherry indigenous to the Dalmatian Mountains. Liqueurs or cordials prepared in imitation of maraschino with artificial flavors or otherwise will not be held to be misbranded if plainly labeled "Imitation" in some manner to show their true character.

In considering the products prepared from the large light-colored cherry of the Napoleon Bigarreau, or Royal Anne type, which are artificially colored and flavored and put up in a sugar sirup, flavored with various materials, the Board has reached the conclusion that this product is not properly entitled to be called "Maraschino Cherries," or "Cherries in Maraschino." If, however, these cherries are packed in a sirup, flavored with maraschino alone, it is the opinion of the Board that they would not be misbranded, if labeled "Cherries, Maraschino Flavor," or "Maraschino Flavored Cherries." If these cherries are packed in maraschino liqueur there would be no objection to the phrase "Cherries in Maraschino." When these artificially colored cherries are put up in a sirup flavored in imitation of maraschino, even though the flavoring may consist in part of maraschino, it would not be proper to use the word "Maraschino" in connection with the product unless preceded by the word "Imitation." They may, however, be labeled to show that they are a preserved cherry, artificially colored and flavored.

The presence of artificial coloring or flavoring matter, of any substitute for cane sugar, and the presence and amount of benzoate of soda, when used in these products must be plainly stated upon the label in the manner provided in Food Inspection Decisions Nos. 52 and 104.

The same principle applies to the labeling of cherries put up in sirup flavored with crème de menthe or other flavors.

Food Inspection Decision 142.

SACCHARIN IN FOOD.

The following decision which relates to the use of saccharin in food will not go into effect until the 1st of April, 1912, the month of March being given to interested parties so as to arrange their business and take such steps as they deem proper.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1912.

After full consideration of the representations made in behalf of the manufacturers of saccharin at the hearing before us and of the briefs filed by their attorneys, as well as the briefs filed, at our request, by officers of the Department of Agriculture, we conclude that the use of saccharin in normal foods, within the jurisdiction of the Food and Drugs Act, is a violation of law and will be prosecuted.

It is true that the Referee Board did not find that the use in foods of saccharin in small quantities (up to 0.3 gram daily) is injurious to health. However, the Referee Board did find that saccharin used in quantities over 0.3 gram per day for a considerable period is liable to disturb digestion, and the Food and Drugs Act provides that articles of food are adulterated which contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render them injurious to health.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture reports that saccharin has been found in more than fifty kinds of foods in common use. It is argued, therefore, that if the use of saccharin in foods be allowed, the consumer may very easily ingest, day by day, over 0.3 gram, the quantity which, according to the findings of the Referee Board, is liable to produce disturbances of digestion. On the other hand, it is claimed by the manufacturers that the sweetening power of saccharin is so great that, in a normal dietary, the amount of saccharin ingested daily would not exceed 0.3 gram, the amount found to be harmless by the Referee Board.

However this may be, it is plain, from the finding of the Referee Board, that the substitution of saccharin for sugar lowers the quality of the food. The only use of saccharin in foods is as a sweetener, and when it is so used, it inevitably displaces the sugar of an equivalent sweetening power. Sugar has a food value and saccharin has none. It appears, therefore, that normal foods sweetened with saccharin are adulterated under the law.

In making this decision we are not unmindful of the fact that persons suffering from certain diseases may be directed by their physicians to abstain from the use of sugar. In cases of this kind, saccharin is often prescribed as a substitute sweetening agent. This decision will not in any manner interfere with such a use of saccharin. The Food and Drugs Act provides that any substance which is intended to be used for the prevention, cure, or mitigation of disease is a drug, and a product containing saccharin and plainly labeled to show that the mixture is intended for the use of those persons who, on account of disease, must abstain from the use of sugar, falls within the class of drugs and is not affected by this decision.

The Secretary of the Treasury dissents.

Food Inspection Decision 143.

THE LABELING OF CANDIED CITRON.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection has given consideration to the question of what is the correct use of the term "Candied citron," when applied to the preserved peel of fruits.

The evidence gathered by the board shows distinctly that the term "Candied citron" is generally recognized in the trade, and by the consumer, to be applicable only to the candied peel of fruit of the citron tree, *Citrus medica* L., variety *genuina* Engl., a citrus fruit similar to the lemon, but larger and possessing a thick rind of characteristic flavor.

The rind of the citrus melon, *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad., is often used in a similar manner to true candied citron. The board is of the opinion that the candied rind of this variety of watermelon, when sold in interstate commerce, must not be desig-

nated as "Candied citron." It should be labeled "Candied citron melon," "Candied watermelon," or some similar designation.

It is also considered that such terms as "*American citron*," "*Candied domestic citron*," or the like, are not correct designations for the candied citron melon and when used will be deemed misbranding, except when applied to the American product of the citrus fruit "*citron*," described above.

Food Inspection Decision 144.

CANNED FOODS: USE OF WATER, BRINE, SIRUP, SAUCE, AND SIMILAR SUBSTANCES IN THE PREPARATION THEREOF.

The can in canned food products serves not only as a container but also as an index of the quantity of food therein. It should be as full of food as is practicable for packing and processing without injuring the quality or appearance of the contents. Some food products may be canned without the addition of any other substances whatsoever—for example, tomatoes. The addition of water in such instances is deemed adulteration. Other foods may require the addition of water, brine, sugar, or sirup, either to combine with the food for its proper preparation or for the purpose of sterilization—for instance, peas. In this case the can should be packed as full as practicable with the peas and should contain only sufficient liquor to fill the interstices and cover the product.

Canned foods, therefore, will be deemed to be adulterated if they are found to contain water, brine, sirup, sauce, or similar substances in excess of the amount necessary for their proper preparation and sterilization.

It has come to the notice of the department that pulp prepared from trimmings, cores, and other waste material is sometimes added to canned tomatoes. It is the opinion of the board that pulp is not a normal ingredient of canned tomatoes, and such addition is therefore adulteration. It is the further opinion of the board that the addition of tomato juice in excess of the amount present in the tomatoes used is adulteration—that is, if in the canning of a lot of tomatoes more juice be added than is present in that lot, the same will be considered an adulteration.

Food Inspection Decision 145.

BLEACHED OATS AND BARLEY.

The Department of Agriculture has received numerous inquiries relative to the application of the Food and Drugs Act to oats, barley, and other grains bleached with the fumes of sulphur. It appears that by this process grains which are damaged or of inferior quality may be made to resemble those of higher grade or quality, and their weight increased by addition of water. Such products, therefore, are adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and can not be either manufactured or sold in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or transported or sold in interstate commerce.

It is represented, however, that grains which are weather-stained, or soil-stained, the quality of which is in no wise injured in other respects, are sometimes bleached with sulphur fumes. Pending the report of the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts as to the effect upon health of sulphur dioxid, and the results of experiments being made by this Department as to the effect of sulphur-bleached grains on animals, no objection will be made to traffic in sound and wholesome grains which have been bleached with sulphur dioxid and from which the excess water has been removed, provided that each and every package is plainly labeled to show that the contents have been treated with sulphur dioxid. Bulk shipments should be properly designated on invoices. The terms "purified," "purified with sulphur," "processed," etc., are misleading and not proper designations for these products.

Attention is also called to the fact that grains bleached with sulphur fumes may have their germinating properties very seriously impaired.

NOTICES OF JUDGMENTS.

Notices of Judgments, numbers 1192 to 1241, inclusive, are listed below. Any person wishing copies of any of these notices may obtain the same by addressing the Director of the State Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California.

No. 1192—Alleged Adulteration of Oysters.

No. 1193—Adulteration and Misbranding of Vinegar.

No. 1194—Alleged Misbranding of Peroxide Cream.

No. 1195—Adulteration of Catsup.

No. 1196—Adulteration of Catsup.

- No. 1197—Misbranding of Williams' Russian Cough Drops.
- No. 1198—Adulteration of Corn Meal.
- No. 1199—Adulteration of Tomato Catsup.
- No. 1200—Adulteration and Misbranding of Cider Vinegar.
- No. 1201—Adulteration of Tomato Catsup.
- No. 1202—Adulteration of Shelled Eggs.
- No. 1203—Adulteration of Phosphate.
- No. 1204—Misbranding of Cloves.
- No. 1205—Adulteration and Misbranding of Blackberry Cordial.
- No. 1206—Adulteration and Misbranding of Vinegar.
- No. 1207—Misbranding of Fruit Jelly.
- No. 1208—Adulteration and Misbranding of Oats.
- No. 1209—Adulteration of Milk.
- No. 1210—Adulteration of Cream.
- No. 1211—Misbranding of Cream.
- No. 1212—Misbranding of Raspberry Extract and Strawberry Extract.
- No. 1213—Adulteration of Tomato Catsup.
- No. 1214—Adulteration of Cream.
- No. 1215—Misbranding of "Vino Vito."
- No. 1216—Adulteration and Misbranding of Vanilla Flavor.
- No. 1217—Adulteration and Misbranding of Strawberry Extract, Raspberry Extract, Orange Extract, Vanilla and Tonka Extract, Almond Extract, and Cinnamon Extract.
- No. 1218—Misbranding of Hoxsie's Croup Remedy.
- No. 1219—Misbranding of "Cocacalisaya."
- No. 1220—Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Oil.
- No. 1221—Misbranding of Morse's Cream.
- No. 1222—Misbranding of Ferro-China Antimalarico.
- No. 1223—Misbranding of Cottonseed Meal.
- No. 1224—Adulteration of Tomato Catsup.
- No. 1225—Misbranding of Apple Vinegar.
- No. 1226—Adulteration and Misbranding of Champagne.
- No. 1227—Adulteration of Tomato Paste.
- No. 1228—Misbranding of Hair Balsam.
- No. 1229—Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.
- No. 1230—Adulteration and Misbranding of Essence of Peppermint.
- No. 1231—Adulteration of Tomato Paste.
- No. 1232—Misbranding of Laxative Boro Pepsin.
- No. 1233—Misbranding of Coffee.
- No. 1234—Misbranding of Dr. Kennedy's Worm Syrup, Cherry Balsam, and Hercule Tonic.
- No. 1235—Adulteration of Cherry Jam, Raspberry Jelly, Tomato Catsup and Strawberry Jam.
- No. 1236—Adulteration of Milk.
- No. 1237—Adulteration of Canned Tomatoes.
- No. 1238—Adulteration and Misbranding of Extract of Peppermint.
- No. 1239—Alleged Misbranding of Mustard.
- No. 1240—Misbranding of Syrup.
- No. 1241—Adulteration and Misbranding of Cider Vinegar and Catsup.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS AND HEALTH INFORMATION FOR JUNE, 1912.

GUY P. JONES, Acting Director.

The special interest of the people during the month of June, as indicated by inquiries received, has centered in the malaria control problem and in the sewage disposal problem. The demand for literature on septic tanks has been unusually heavy.

The house fly is evidently becoming more and more a source of annoyance to the people and active work against this unnecessary source of possible spread of disease has been begun in many places. The bureau has exhausted its supply of literature on this subject, but can give references to accessible literature.